

WORLD'S LEADING ORCHESTRAS AIM OF MERGER HERE

Philharmonic to Absorb National Symphony, Former to Retain Name.

WILL GET OPERA'S AID Stransky and Mengelberg to Be Conductors—Bodanzky Also Enlisted.

MACKAY HEADS PROJECT

Concentration Decided Upon Because City Has Too Many Concerts.

Announcement was made yesterday that the National Symphony Orchestra, the youngest symphonic organization in New York, is to be merged with the Philharmonic Society, oldest of American orchestral societies, into a combined orchestra that will be continued under the name of the Philharmonic Society and give concerts in intimate association with the Metropolitan Opera Company. The consolidated will not become effective until after the close of the present musical season.

The merger was made known by Clarence H. Mackay, who is president of the National Symphony Orchestra and a director of the Metropolitan. It was regarded in musical circles as one of the most important steps ever taken in the development of orchestral music in this city.

Mr. Mackay will be chairman of the board of directors of the combined organizations. Henry E. Cooper, president of the Philharmonic Society of New York, will be president of the new organization. The other officers of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who will be a vice-president; Arthur Curtiss James, also a vice-president; Charles Triller, treasurer; Alvin W. Krehl, of the board of the Metropolitan, honorary secretary; and Felix F. Laifels, executive secretary.

Aim of the Projectors. It is the aim of the projectors, in active cooperation with the Metropolitan Opera Company, to organize a civic movement broadly and adequately supported by creating a musical center that in its scope will make the Philharmonic Society a permanent cultural force beside such institutions as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Public Library and the Museum of Natural History.

Telling of the arrangement between the Philharmonic Society and the interests identified with the National Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Mackay said that one of the main reasons for the merger was that in the last few seasons there have been too many orchestral concerts, with consequent failure to secure results that should be obtained artistically and economically.

"To demonstrate this fact," said Mr. Mackay, "it is only necessary to point out that in the present season of 1920-21 the Philharmonic Society, the National Symphony, the National, the Philharmonic and the New York, have engagements in New York amounting to 147 performances. In addition the visiting orchestras, the Cleveland and Detroit orchestras, and the Philadelphia and Philadelphia symphonies have approximately eighteen engagements in New York, which makes a grand total of 156, or practically one concert for every day in the week, including Sunday. Then we have had this season the visit of the La Scala Orchestra, besides visits from the Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit orchestras. It is a matter of fact that the New York public may be to symphonic music—and they are responsible to an overwhelming degree—it needs no particular knowledge of the subject to perceive that the list of engagements outlined above that they are beyond the capacity of the public to absorb, and that therefore the situation calls for some alleviation. Quicker action, in this quality, is demanded in the present day."

To Be Public Institution.

"Having reached this conclusion, the principal interests representing the Philharmonic Society and the National Symphony Orchestra have decided to join forces under one board, with such representation from each as will form a compact, harmonious and efficient organization, having but one aim, namely, to present the best music under the greatest leaders to all classes of the public, so that the society may become a public institution. The projectors will be Josef Stransky, with the eminent Dutch leader, Willem Mengelberg, as guest conductor, and it is planned that a certain number of concerts will be under the baton of Arthur Rodanzky.

"With the controlling interests of the Metropolitan Opera Company added to the new board, the projectors believe a still greater field will be opened for the development of music in New York, and it is fully expected that with this cooperation it may be found practicable to arrange a great music festival in the spring of each year. In addition the directors have in mind the giving of concerts not only in such prominent auditoriums as Carnegie Hall and the Metropolitan Opera House, but in the leading educational centers of the city, such as Columbia, the stadium of the College of City of New York and in other public centers of the city.

"In other words, the scope of the greater Philharmonic Society is to be so broad as to make it a real, vital and integral part of artistic and educational New York."

Statement for Philharmonic.

In behalf of the Philharmonic Society, Mr. Cooper, its president, said: "Mr. Mackay has described most admirably the present orchestral situation in New York. The number of orchestras and the excessive number of concerts offered overlapping each other, have made for a distribution of energy and a needless expenditure of money pointed to meet the combined deficits. The elimination of one orchestra and the concentration of interests in the Philharmonic present an ideal solution of the present problem."

"We will be very happy to welcome on our reconstructed board," Mr. Cooper said, "the public spirited citizens of New York, Mr. Mackay, Otto H. Kahn and Alvin W. Krehl. Other important individuals will be added. We are certain that the new arrangement will make the Philharmonic Society the leading musical organization in New York."

ZION CITY CRUSADERS TOO MUCH FOR IRA TELANDLADY

Onslaught on Abode of Two Women Advocates of Blue Laws by Army of Journalists, Artists and Movie Batteries Brings Demand for Them to Move.

It was learned yesterday by those countless crusaders Helen Buhman and Belle Scheiborn, who came all the way from Zion City, Ill., to reform the evil metropolis of New York and convince it of the necessity of blue laws that the white light of publicity is undesired of the landladies of rooming houses, and that if you live in a rooming house and achieve fame, you move.

So it was the sisters' move yesterday. Upon arriving in this city they parked themselves and their effects in a house in East Forty-fifth street presided over by a Mrs. Kurz, who has a knack of succinct and pithy speech. From there they issued forth to sell the tracts they had brought with them; documents conceived in that literary style which among other products of the city makes Zion City what it is, and warning the delinquents of this world of the certain showdown that is to come.

Now, although the writer of the lullabys which the sisters brought lacked the optimistic outlook which is essential to the craftsman who would carve for himself a place among the best sellers of this day and generation, they had another quality of salability which many budding geniuses, starving in his garret, might cultivate to his advantage. They were priced at five cents. This in a city

SCHURMAN URGES IMMIGRATION CHECK

Educator Considers Welty Bill Best Tentative Measure Put Forward.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, formerly president of Cornell University, delivered an address last night in Haveremeyer Hall, Columbia University, at the opening of the extension courses on racial relations, in which he advocated better regulation of immigration and urged the American people to put their minds seriously upon the subject, which he believes is the most important in the national life of the country.

In a general sense Dr. Schurman endorsed the Welty immigration bill, which, broadly, would admit immigrants on a percentage basis, reckoning on the number of persons of various races who have become citizens. He said, however, that this bill, while the best tentative measure put forward, should probably be made more elastic and better adapted to our economic needs.

"We have now in the United States," said Dr. Schurman, "of all the Jews in the world, 24 per cent.; of all the Scandinavians, 17 per cent.; of all the Germans, 13 per cent.; of all the Slovaks, of all the Poles and of all the Finns, 3 per cent. each; of all the Italians, 1 per cent.; of all the Dutch and of all the Lithuanians, 5 per cent. each; of all the Greeks and of all the French, 3 per cent. each."

Telling of our present immigration policy, he excluded only those who bear some marked inferiority—physical, moral, intellectual or social—and also the Orientals.

"Among other lessons of the great war was the realization by the American people of the fact, already known to students of the subject, that the United States was not a melting pot, but a crucible in which the various races were being fused into a new American people."

"The public has awakened from the delusion created by the misleading alibi of the melting pot. It is disquieted and disturbed by the spectacle of immense alien communities domiciled in different States of the Union, more or less self-contained, speaking many foreign languages, containing an influential foreign language press, with their own banks, markets and insurance companies and sometimes with separate schools—unassimilated lumps of many European nationalities, unchanged masses of foreigners introduced in America, yet not of it, owning, in many cases, foreign allegiance and in general tied to foreign countries by their language, their sympathies, their culture, their interests and their aspirations."

"I think I am not mistaken when I say that the American people have made up their minds that the doors to our national house can no longer remain wide open; that there must be a sifting and selection of those who enter, and that the numbers must be considerably reduced. The flow of immigration into the United States should no longer be controlled by the desire of foreigners or by other extrinsic forces, but by the necessities of the American people, and at the present time, above everything else, by our capacity to assimilate the newcomers into the homogeneous texture of American life."

"Either we can never become a homogeneous American people, either we must share our domain with us, or we must set limits to the tide of immigration so that a unified national life and consciousness shall remain possible for us."

WALLIS FOR PATIENCE IN IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

Latter Should Not Be Considered International Menace.

The immigration problem in this country should not be considered "an international menace," Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis told members of the Allied Patriotic Societies at a meeting yesterday afternoon in Fraunce's Tavern.

"The problem can be worked out not by pressure, but by patience," he declared. "Immigrants respond instantaneously to kind treatment. Personally, I believe that an anarchist can be made on Ellis Island overnight. A man can be helped on his way to a glorious citizenship, too."

Commissioner Wallis reiterated the need for more ample physical facilities, a system of selection and careful examination in European countries, and better allocation of immigrants who are admitted to the country.

The society's letter of congratulation to Dr. William T. Manning in recognition of his election last week to head the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York.

RELIEF BOARD ELECTIONS FOUR.

At the February meeting yesterday of the executive committee of the Near East Relief four new members were elected to the board of trustees. They are: Francis L. Polk, former counsel of the Department of State; Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Arthur Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale University; and Dr. Heron Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

MRS. WHITNEY SUES EX-GOLF CHAMPION

Detective Says He Gave Summons to Husband Just After Raid Was Made.

Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Co-halan reserved decision yesterday after the taking of testimony had been completed. In the suit for divorce brought by Marguerite Linwood Palmer Whitney against Nelson Monstee Whitney, former Southern golf champion and a member of a prominent New Orleans family, Mrs. Whitney is socially prominent in New York and in New London, where her parents have a country home.

It was testified on Mrs. Whitney's behalf that her brother, Reuben F. Palmer, headed a raiding party that broke into an apartment occupied by the woman who figures in the case, but whose name was not mentioned. That occurred early in the morning of July 24, 1920, and at that time Whitney was handed a summons in his wife's action. The summons was served by Detective Maher of a private detective agency.

"What time did you serve the summons?" Justice Co-halan asked.

"That morning after we got into this house," replied Maher.

"What time was this?"

"About half-past two."

"You had the summons already prepared and served on the defendant?"

"Yes," Maher replied.

The detective said that he did not see Whitney until after he had rapped on the door of an adjoining room and threatened to break it in. Then he said, the woman, who is in neglect when they entered, stepped to the door and said:

"Nelson, come out."

Whitney then stepped from the room, the detective testified, and was served with the summons. According to Maher Whitney was attired only in his trousers and a dress shirt.

George Denike, a classmate of Reuben Palmer at college, said Palmer had asked him to take part in the raid. He testified that he did not know how Palmer was attired only in his trousers and a dress shirt.

The defense offered no testimony.

Will Promote Other Contests.

"The Aero Club has abandoned the idea of holding a race, but the project is still the club's own and may be taken up again when it is a possibility. I wish to state emphatically that the derby plans belong to the club and no other organizations or persons are authorized to use the club's name or the names of its governors in promoting a race around the world and thereby promoting their own organization."

"But although we do not plan to fly around the world immediately, the club members are working hard to promote aviation in this country, and every one, including the holding of such races as the recent Pulitzer trophy contest at Mineola. We want to get the people of this country interested in flying, but we are not to do this by promoting vitriolic contests like around the world flights."

HUGE UN-CUT EMERALD HERE FROM COLOMBIA

Gem Taken From Chivor Mine Weighs 630 Carats.

An uncut emerald of 630 carats, one of the largest in the world, has arrived in this country from the Chivor mine, in Colombia, South America. The emerald, which is said to be of the highest grade in color, is owned by the Colombian Emerald Syndicate of 80 West street. The stone is more than two and a half inches in length. It was dug with pick and shovel out of a mine in the department of Boyaca, which was first worked by Spaniards three or four hundred years ago.

The value of the stone is uncertain. It seems likely that it will be divided into smaller stones, since it is too large to be marketable in its present size. The big emerald is surpassed by another stone of 1,000 carats now at Bogotá. The largest emerald in the world weighs six and three-quarter pounds. It was mined in the Ural Mountains in Russia and was one of the Russian crown jewels before the days of the Bolsheviks.

COAL MEN DENY GUILT.

Plead to Indictments Charging Violations of I. C. C. Rules.

Pleas of not guilty were entered yesterday before Judge Frank S. Dietrich in the United States District Court by three coal companies and three individuals under indictment charged with obtaining preference and discriminations in violation of the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The companies were Condit & Co., Inc.; W. H. Bradford & Co., Inc.; and the B. J. Lynch Coal Company, Inc. The individuals were William F. Coale, president of the first named corporation; Lloyd G. McGurn, general manager of Bradford & Co.; and Bernard A. Lynch, head of the Lynch Coal Company.

Bail for the individual defendants of \$25,000 each was furnished.

VICTORY HALL DELAYED.

The Victory Hall Association decided yesterday to defer its appeal for funds to acquire a site in Pershing square and erect Victory Hall until business conditions are more promising, and advanced the date for the dedication of the drive from April 6 to next Thanksgiving Day. The plan is to raise \$200,000.

THE WORLD 'ARPAPE' IS DECLARED OFF

Aero Club of America Decides Contest Is Not Feasible at This Time.

BIG COST A HANDICAP Machines of To-day Not Equal to Such an Ambitious Project, Belief.

SHORT RACES PROMISED Difficulty in Raising \$2,000,000 for Prizes Factor in Decision.

The airplane race around the world, with a prize of \$1,000,000 for the winners and prize totaling \$2,000,000 more for other contestants, has been abandoned, Maurice Clear, managing director of the Aero Club of America, announced yesterday.

Several years ago officials of the Aero Club of America, which had not then been amalgamated with the American Flying Club and its hundreds of active flying men, conceived the idea of running an "Arpa" race around the world. A special committee was named to consider the matter, and a commission later was created to tour the world and look over the situation. Commodore Louis B. Beaumont headed this commission, which made a tour of the globe.

A set of rules and regulations was drawn up for the event, but the International Aeronautic Federation, of which the Aero Club of America was the representative in this country, in its meeting last year at Geneva did not approve of these and instructed the Aero Club of France to formulate rules. This was done and the regulations were forwarded to this country for approval by the Aero Club here.

Meanwhile, after some discussion, the Aero Club of America, the older and less active flying organization in the United States, and the American Flying Club, an organization of American Army and Navy pilots, decided to amalgamate. This was done, and a new board of governors and a new contest committee came into being. The contest committee of the new organization consisted solely of aviators, men who have flown many thousands of miles, although they have not winged around the world. The contest committee considered the case, and then considered it again, and then decided unanimously to lay the whole race on the table.

A man often has trouble from putting all his time in one place.

[Signed] John Wanamaker

February 3, 1921.

One of the charming gowns worn by Mlle. Dastry in "Le Chasseur chez Maxim" now being given at the Palais Royal Theatre in Paris.

Coin de Paris has received from Paris

a number of sketches illustrating the gowns worn by well-known Parisian actresses in the successful play at the Palais Royal Theatre.

The Directress of Coin de Paris who is now in Paris writes us that these gowns are among the most attractive fashions now seen in Paris.

Coin de Paris will reproduce these gowns at conservative prices.

A trunk of Paris Hats

was sent by special messenger to Havre so that it would catch the French steamer which was sailing the day after several of the best known Parisian milliners had finished these models for us.

Reproductions will be executed at moderate prices.

For Home Sewing Woolen Dress Goods

54 in. suitings, \$3 yard.
54 in. coatings, \$3 yard.
54 in. plaids, \$2.75 yard.
54 in. checks, plaid suitings, \$3.75 yard.

54 in. navy blue serge, \$1.50 yard.
54 in. navy blue serge, \$1.45 yard.
54 in. fancy plaid coatings, \$4 yard.

White Goods

Fine chambray finish long cloth and muslin, \$2.50.
\$2.75, \$3 and \$3.95 for 10 yards. Main floor, Old Bldg.

Beautiful Silks

36 in. colored taffeta, \$2.50, \$2.85 yard.
36 in. black taffeta, \$1.45, \$1.85, \$1.95, \$2.25 and \$2.50 yard.
40 in. crepe de chine—black and colors, \$1.75, \$2.85 and \$3.50 yard.

40 in. crepe meteors, \$3.50, \$4.85, \$5.50 yard.
40 in. Georgette crepe, \$1.50, \$2.25 yard.

Violins

Half price for children, \$9. Martin, half size, \$20. Three-quarter size, \$12. Full size, \$12 to \$75. Mittenwald violin, \$100. Imported from France, \$25 to \$500.

Violin cases

Three-quarter size, \$2.75. Full size, \$2.75. Full size (wooden), \$3.50. Three-quarter size, \$3.50. One-half size, \$3.50. Imitation leather, \$10. Imitation leather, \$17, \$20. Leather plush, \$25. French prize winning cases, \$100, \$150.

French prize winning cases, slightly damaged in shipping, reduced to \$25.

Violin bows

One-half size, \$2.50, \$3.50. Three-quarter size, \$3, \$3.50. Full size, \$1.75, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25. French imported, full size, \$10, \$20, \$25.

Violin rosin

5c to 30c. Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building.

Broadway at Ninth Street, New York.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

The February Furniture Sale is Full of Surprises

It is Often that Good Bankers Advising People

as to investments say: "Don't put all your eggs in one basket."

Scatter your money in the best securities you can get, and if, here and there, something happens to an investment, you will still have enough.

It is a good architect of a man who builds something to last after he has gone, for he will take great satisfaction in thinking of what he has done.

But while considering the scattering of money investments, would it not be wise to consider that "time is money" and that the scattering of time somewhat to give joy to ourselves and others might be better worth while than letting the office, the mill, the store, politics or sport or the club have it all?

A man often has trouble from putting all his time in one place.

[Signed] John Wanamaker

February 3, 1921.

One of the charming gowns worn by Mlle. Dastry in "Le Chasseur chez Maxim" now being given at the Palais Royal Theatre in Paris.

Coin de Paris has received from Paris

a number of sketches illustrating the gowns worn by well-known Parisian actresses in the successful play at the Palais Royal Theatre.

The Directress of Coin de Paris who is now in Paris writes us that these gowns are among the most attractive fashions now seen in Paris.

Coin de Paris will reproduce these gowns at conservative prices.

A trunk of Paris Hats

was sent by special messenger to Havre so that it would catch the French steamer which was sailing the day after several of the best known Parisian milliners had finished these models for us.

Reproductions will be executed at moderate prices.

For Home Sewing Woolen Dress Goods

54 in. suitings, \$3 yard.
54 in. coatings, \$3 yard.
54 in. plaids, \$2.75 yard.
54 in. checks, plaid suitings, \$3.75 yard.

54 in. navy blue serge, \$1.50 yard.
54 in. navy blue serge, \$1.45 yard.
54 in. fancy plaid coatings, \$4 yard.

White Goods

Fine chambray finish long cloth and muslin, \$2.50.
\$2.75, \$3 and \$3.95 for 10 yards. Main floor, Old Bldg.

Beautiful Silks

36 in. colored taffeta, \$2.50, \$2.85 yard.
36 in. black taffeta, \$1.45, \$1.85, \$1.95, \$2.25 and \$2.50 yard.
40 in. crepe de chine—black and colors, \$1.75, \$2.85 and \$3.50 yard.

40 in. crepe meteors, \$3.50, \$4.85, \$5.50 yard.
40 in. Georgette crepe, \$1.50, \$2.25 yard.

Violins

Half price for children, \$9. Martin, half size, \$20. Three-quarter size, \$12. Full size, \$12 to \$75. Mittenwald violin, \$100. Imported from France, \$25 to \$500.

Violin cases

Three-quarter size, \$2.75. Full size, \$2.75. Full size (wooden), \$3.50. Three-quarter size, \$3.50. One-half size, \$3.50. Imitation leather, \$10. Imitation leather, \$17, \$20. Leather plush, \$25. French prize winning cases, \$100, \$150.

French prize winning cases, slightly damaged in shipping, reduced to \$25.

Violin bows

One-half size, \$2.50, \$3.50. Three-quarter size, \$3, \$3.50. Full size, \$1.75, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25. French imported, full size, \$10, \$20, \$25.

Violin rosin

5c to 30c. Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building.

REDLEAF, London, Raincoats for women

We consider the designer who can make a raincoat both smart, practical and becoming is nothing less than a genius. The new Redleaf raincoats from London are all of that—really.

For instance

—the new tan rubberized cotton poplin, with raglan sleeves and black velvet collars, and convenient pockets; \$39.50.

—the Raglan raincoats of white rubber, soft velvet white rubber, made with huge patch pockets, black velvet collars and pearl button fastenings; \$39.50.

—silk raincoats, thin transparent coats in lovely colors that take the bloom out of any rainy day; in sea-green, scarlet, yellow, amber, jade green and dark blue; \$18.75.

Second Floor, Old Bldg.

Newest Separate Skirts for women

Lovely, new things, of crepe de chine in beige and gray and putty color; some made with satin stripes or of satin oblongs and in models that combine fine pleats and smart groups; \$15, \$18 and \$25.

New White Skirts

in sports silks in fancy weaves, in jacquard patterns and plain weaves are from \$15 to \$25. Some are washable. All are simple and exquisitely dainty.

Particularly interesting are the very new

Knitted Skirts

in white, made of soft yarn and banded with color, such as henna, or black. One pleated model of this fabric has a wide black stripe near the hem. The effect is super-smart. \$15.

The Chinese effect

is a new note felt in the spring skirts. Black and white checks are plaided with an over-layer of embroidery in Chinese colors, such as imperial yellow, lacquered red and jade green. These are the Rodier fabrics and the pleated models made from them are extremely smart. Price \$35.

Another model of a foreign fabric is striped widely with gray and blue. Price \$15.75.

Second floor, Old Bldg.

Women's House Frocks for morning wear

At \$2.45 are four little models in percale and chambray; in blue and white stripes and checks; lavender, all blue, rose and green.

One little chambray model is of the "Billie Burke" variety, straight of line and confined by a belt. There are also models fitted at the waist line.

At \$2.95 are three models in chambray and checked gingham, in the same lovely colors. In this group the "Billie Burke" model has hand embroidered pique collar and cuffs. The other two are waist line models. Third floor, Old Bldg.

For Home Sewing Woolen Dress Goods

54 in. suitings, \$